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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 WELLINGTON HILLS PARK, LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 ASSURANCE COMPANY OF  
14 AMERICA,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C10-0916JLR

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
INTERVENE

16 This matter comes before the court on non-party Turnaround, Inc.'s  
17 ("Turnaround") motion to intervene (Dkt. # 28). Both Plaintiff Wellington Hills Park,  
18 LLC ("Wellington") and Defendant Assurance Company of America ("Assurance")  
19 oppose Turnaround's motion. (Assurance Resp. (Dkt. # 32); Wellington Resp. (Dkt. #  
20 33).) Having reviewed the submissions of the parties and the relevant law, the court  
21 DENIES Turnaround's motion to intervene.  
22

## I. BACKGROUND

### A. The Instant Lawsuit

In this lawsuit, Wellington alleges that Assurance breached an insurance contract by refusing to pay certain “soft cost” losses. (*See generally* Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) On April 14, 2008, Assurance issued a “builder’s risk” insurance policy (the “Policy”) to Wellington for a development project that included the construction of buildings in an office park in Woodinville, Washington (the “Project”). (Vasquez Decl. (Dkt. # 11) Ex. 1.) Under the Policy, Assurance agreed to pay claims for certain “soft costs,” defined as costs “which would not have been otherwise incurred except for a delay in the projected completion date of the project.” (*Id.* at 22-23.)

In December 2008, Wellington discovered a failure in a retaining wall at the Project and made a claim under the Policy to cover the resulting losses. (Compl. ¶ 5.) According to Wellington, the wall failure caused the Project to be delayed approximately 6.5 months. (*Id.* ¶ 9.) Assurance determined that the wall failure was covered under the Policy and paid for the costs to repair the damaged retaining wall. (*Id.* ¶ 7.) Assurance, however, disputed the costs that Wellington attributed to the delay and agreed to pay only \$59,219 of Wellington’s \$1.7 million “soft costs” claim. (*Id.* ¶¶ 16, 21.) In June 2010, Wellington filed the instant action, seeking a declaration of the rights and obligations of the parties under the Policy. Wellington alleges that Assurance breached the Policy and violated the Washington Insurance Fair Conduct Act, RCW 48.30.015, when it denied Wellington’s claim for “soft cost” losses. (*Id.* ¶¶ 23-35.)

1 **B. Turnaround**

2 On May 27, 2005, Wellington executed a Deed of Trust in favor of Frontier Bank  
3 (“Frontier”), predecessor-in-interest to Union Bank, N.A. (“Union Bank”), in order to  
4 secure a construction loan. (Groshong Decl. (Dkt. # 29) Ex. A.) In 2010, Union Bank  
5 commenced a nonjudicial foreclosure against Wellington. (*Id.* Ex. E at 3.) On December  
6 21, 2010, the Snohomish County Superior Court found that Wellington was in default on  
7 its secured obligations and appointed Turnaround as custodial receiver to protect Union  
8 Bank’s interest in the collateral described in the Deed of Trust. (*Id.* Ex. E at 1-2.)

9 Under the Deed of Trust, Wellington granted Frontier Bank a security interest in  
10 certain of Wellington’s personal property. (*Id.* at 4.) The Deed of Trust defines  
11 “personal property” as:

12 all equipment, fixtures, and other articles of personal property now or  
13 hereafter owned by Grantor, and now or hereafter attached or affixed to the  
14 Real Property, together with all accessions, parts, and additions to, all  
15 replacements of, and all substitutions for, any of such property, and  
together with all issues and profits thereon and proceeds (including without  
limitation all insurance proceeds and refunds of premiums) from any sale or  
other disposition of the property.

16 (*Id.* Ex. A at 7.) Additionally, the Deed of Trust provides that, in the event of  
17 Wellington’s default, the lender may “receive and retain the proceeds of any insurance  
18 and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the Indebtedness, payment of any lien  
19 affecting the Property, or the restoration and repair of the Property.” (*Id.* at 3.)

20 Turnaround now moves the court to grant it leave to intervene in the instant  
21 lawsuit. In its complaint in intervention, Turnaround asks the court for a declaratory  
22 judgment that Turnaround is entitled to “all insurance proceeds determined to be owed by

[Assurance]” under the terms of the receivership order and the language of the Deed of Trust. (*See* Interv. Compl. (Dkt. #28, Attach. 1) ¶¶ 13-18.)

## II. ANALYSIS

Turnarounds asserts that it has a right to intervene in this action under Rule 24(a)(2). In order to intervene “as of right” under Rule 24(a)(2), an applicant must satisfy each part of a four-part test:

(1) the motion must be timely; (2) the applicant must claim a significantly protectable interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action; (3) the applicant must be so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede its ability to protect that interest; and (4) the applicant’s interest must be inadequately represented by the parties to the action.

*California ex rel. Lockyer v. United States*, 450 F.3d 436, 440-41 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 995 F.2d 1478 (9th Cir. 1993)). In determining whether to grant a motion for intervention, “courts are guided primarily by practical and equitable considerations, and the requirements for intervention are broadly interpreted in favor of intervenors.” *United States v. Alisal Water Corp.*, 370 F.3d 915, 919 (9th Cir. 2004). The burden, however, is on the proposed intervenor to demonstrate that the conditions for intervention are satisfied. *Id.*

The court finds that Turnaround has not met three of the four factors required for intervention “as of right.” Because neither Wellington nor Assurance disputes that Turnaround’s intervention motion was timely, the court only addresses the last three factors.

1 First, the court concludes that Turnaround has not met its burden to show that it  
2 has a significantly protectable interest in this litigation. Turnaround asserts that as  
3 custodial receiver it has a protectable interest in any insurance proceeds Wellington may  
4 collect. (Mot. at 4-5.) The court finds that this interest does not relate to the subject  
5 matter of the instant litigation as required for intervention to be appropriate. The  
6 protectable interest requirement is generally satisfied when “the interest is protectable  
7 under some law, and . . . there is a relationship between the legally protected interest and  
8 the claims at issue.” *Arakaki v. Cayetano*, 324 F.3d 1078, 1084 (9th Cir. 2003). A non-  
9 speculative, economic interest may be sufficient to support a right of intervention, but  
10 that economic interest must be concrete and related to the underlying subject matter of  
11 the action. *Alisal*, 370 F.3d at 919.

12 In *Alisal*, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court’s denial of a motion to  
13 intervene as of right in an environmental enforcement action. *Id.* at 924. The district  
14 court had concluded that the intervenors’ sole interest in the pending action was in the  
15 prospective collectability of a debt owed by the defendant. *Id.* at 920. The court  
16 determined that this interest did not relate to and was “several degrees removed from the  
17 overriding public health and environmental policies” that were at issue in the case. *Id.* at  
18 920 n.3. In particular, the court noted that

19 a mere interest in property that may be impacted by litigation is not a  
20 passport to participate in the litigation itself. To hold otherwise would  
21 create a slippery slope where anyone with an interest in the property of a  
22 party to a lawsuit could bootstrap that stake into an interest in the litigation  
itself.

1 *Id.* As a result, the court held that intervention was not appropriate because the  
2 intervenor's "interest in the prospective collectability of the debt secured by Alisal's  
3 property is not sufficiently related to the environmental enforcement action brought by the  
4 United States." *Id.* at 920-21.

5 Here, as in *Alisal*, the party seeking to intervene has not asserted an interest in the  
6 claim at issue in this case. The central issue in the present case involves the  
7 interpretation of the Policy contract. Turnaround's interest, however, centers on the  
8 interpretation of the Deed of Trust and on its ability to preserve property that might be  
9 subject to the receivership order. As Turnaround notes, the reason it seeks intervention is  
10 "to ensure that any such funds [awarded to the Plaintiff] do in fact become receivership  
11 property." (Reply (Dkt. # 34) at 2.) Thus, the court concludes that Turnaround is not  
12 entitled to intervene in this case because its interest in the insurance proceeds as  
13 receivership property is "not sufficiently related" to Wellington's breach of contract  
14 claim. *Alisal*, 370 F.3d at 920-21.

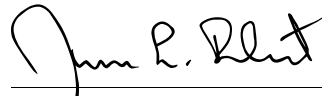
15 Second, even if Turnaround could claim a protectable interest in the underlying  
16 matter, it cannot show that the disposition of the pending action would "as a practical  
17 matter impair or impede its ability to protect that interest." *Lockyer*, 450 F.3d at 441.  
18 The disposition of the present matter would not impair Turnaround's ability to assert its  
19 rights under the Deed of Trust and the receivership order in the state court proceedings.  
20 Thus, Turnaround has not met its burden of establishing that its ability to protect its  
21 interest would be impaired by the disposition of this case.  
22

1 Finally, because Turnaround's motion to intervene fails on other grounds, the  
2 court does not consider adequate representation at length. The court notes, however, that  
3 even if the parties to this litigation do not adequately represent Turnaround's interests,  
4 Turnaround can protect its interest as custodial receiver in the state court proceedings.  
5 *See Alisal*, 370 F.3d at 924.

6 **III. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES Turnaround's motion to intervene  
8 (Dkt. # 28).

9 Dated this 7th day of April, 2011.

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11   
12 JAMES L. ROBERT  
13 United States District Judge  
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